(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 3880.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1802.

NEW-YORK, March 16.

By the brig Clio, captain Hanifen, from Bourdeaux, arrived laſt evening, the editors of the New-York Gazette received a file of French papers down to the 3d of February—They contain London news twelve days later than before received. From a haſty peruſal, they diſcover nothing of more importance than the following articles—

LONDON, January 14.

THREE Dutch ſhips of the line, a frigate and a ſloop of war, have arrived at Breſt. They were met by a diſpatch boat, to requeſt them to follow the armament, which had before ſailed; but the admiral replied, that he ſtood in need of ſupplies, and that his veſſel made water. Theſe ſhips have French troops on board.

January 16.

The yellow flag, the ſignal for execution, was hoiſted on Friday on board the veſſels in which ſix of the condemned mutineers were executed. The criminals met their fate with apparent reſignation, and confeſſed the juſtice of their ſentences. They had written to Mr. Jones, chaplain of the Temeraire, requeſting his ſpiritual aid. When arrived at the place of execution, one of them delivered a paper, which he requeſted might be read to the ſhip's company. It contained an avowal of their repentance, and an exhortation to their former comrades never to forget the duty which they owed to God, to the king, and to their country, if they wiſh to avoid a ſimilar fate. After being engaged a few minutes in prayer, the ſignal gun was fired, and the unhappy men launched into eternity.

Six other ſeditious ſeamen, belonging to the Temeraire, have been condemned by a court-martial; five of them to ſuffer death, and one to receive two hundred laſhes. When this ſentence was read to them, they exclaimed "*The Lord's will be done.*" Dixon, one of the condemned, requeſted to ſpeak with admiral Campbell—the admiral went to him—"Look at this paper," ſaid Dixon, with tears in his eyes—"I have a wife and child—ſee if it can be of any ſervice to them, when I am no more." This was his will, by which he bequeathed all he poſſeſſed to his wife.

The navagation of the Thames is entirely obſtructed with the ice, in conſequence of which the price of grain has riſen.

January 19.

We are this moment informed of the arrival of part of the Windward iſland convoy; but our uneaſineſs is far from being removed reſpecting ſome of the veſſels which compoſed it.

Nothing is a greater proof of the pacific intentions of the French government, than the expedition to St. Domingo. A government that diſperſes its maritime forces, which, in caſe of a re-commencement of hoſtilities, would be ſo eſſential to it; which gives all its attention to the encouragement of commerce and the arts; which endeavours to ingratiate itſelf with foreign powers, and to unite diſcordant opinions at home; which, in a word, occupies itſelf in effecting reforms, which a ſtate of peace alone can admit of—ſuch a government cannot poſſibly be charged with inſincerity in their wiſhes for peace.

BOURDEAUX, January 27.

A new diviſion of light veſſels have gone to ſea, to follow the fleet which ſailed from Breſt for St. Domingo.

January 29.

The firſt conſul was ſo much pleaſed with the late addreſs from the inhabitants of Bourdeaux, that he ſignified his intention of ſhortly viſiting this city.

PARIS, January 19.

Letters from Amiens, publiſhed in London, announce that the definitive treaty had been ſigned laſt week. The circumſtance which gave riſe to this report, is as follows: On Thurſday or Friday night, citizen Dupuys, ſecretary of the French legation, was ſent for in great haſte, to go to the hotel of the marquis Cornwallis, on very preſſing buſineſs, which, however, did not reſpect the ſigning the treaty.

The winter in Europe has been uncommonly ſevere; in ſome places the fruit trees have been deſtroyed, and many perſons have periſhed. It has put a ſtop to labour, and the wretchedneſs of the poor in conſequence has been greatly increaſed. There are 100,000 indigent perſons in Paris, of which number only 5,000 receive benefit from the ſoup eſtabliſhment.

LYONS, January 16.

Laſt night the city of Lyons, in the name of its prefect, and three mayors, gave a ſuperb entertainment to the firſt conſul—a concert, a brilliant illumination, a great collection of beauty, conſiſting of 1200 ladies, with a profuſion of diamonds, formed a grand ſpectacle. The preparations for this fete extended from the hall of the theatre, in which the ball was given, to the place Buonaparte, including ſeveral orcheſtras. The firſt conſul diſcovered a great ſenſibility at the attentions that were ſhewn him. He continued about two hours in the ball room.

NASSAU, February 20.

Captain Chace, of the American ſchooner Mary, from Tobago, bound to Charleſton, caſt away on the Martyr's Reef, arrived here on Tueſday laſt, in ſchooner Venus, Dalton. Capt. C. informs, that he ſailed from Tobago, on the 1ſt of January; previous to his departure, a dreadful conſpiracy had been detected, which had for its object, the maſſacre of all the whites and free blacks; with the exception of an American negro, belonging to the militia, and then on guard. The maſſacre was to have taken place on Chriſtmas night, and the governor had but 12 hours previous notice, which was communicated by a gentleman, who overheard his ſlaves diſcuſſing the plan of operation: they were to begin, by ſetting fire to the plantations on the ſouthern and weſtern parts of the iſland, in order to attract the attention of the inhabitants to thoſe quarters—at this inſtant their chief force was to aſſemble at a particular part of the fort, where it was impoſſible for the troops within to get a gun to bear, take poſſeſſion of it, and then proceed to a general maſſacre; neither age nor ſex was to be ſpared.

Col. Raddock, governor of the iſland, immediately upon receipt of this information, gave orders to the commanding officers of the regulars and militia to get under arms as ſpeedily and privately as poſſible; and then cauſed the negroes to be ſeized who had been overheard. On examination, one of them unfolded the whole plot; that the plan had been in agitation for near a twelvemonth—that, ſo certain were they of accompliſhing their diabolical purpoſe, all the officers of the intended government had been appointed, and ſeveral of their uniforms already made; and that the negro before mentioned, was appointed to the chief command. This fellow was immediately ſeized with ſeveral more of the ringleaders.

Col. Raddock ordered great part of the women and children on board the ſhipping in the harbour, and the remainder into the fort—he alſo ſent on board the different veſſels to requeſt the aſſiſtance of the captains and as many of the crews as could be conveniently ſpared—they all cheerfully volunteered their ſervices, and repaired on ſhore, leaving the mate and one man on board, to take care of each veſſel. Parties were diſperſed in every direction throughout the iſland, who continued bringing in the ringleaders until 12 o'clock the next day, when all danger of the inſurrection being over, the women, &c. repaired to their different abodes. The American negro was ſhot, having refuſed to implicate any one, and upwards of 50 executed at the time of his ſailing.

Tobago had been very unhealthy, near one third of the white inhabitants had fallen victims to the yellow fever.

BOSTON, March 13.

FIRE!

On Wedneſday night, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the ſtore of capt. Joſeph Ripley, on Mr. David Spear's wharf. The ſtore appeared to be almoſt completely on fire before the diſcovery was made; and conſiderable of the merchandiſe it contained, with capt. R's books, were conſumed. The tide was out and it was found difficult to procure water; but the ſpirited efforts of the large collection of citizens promiſed for ſome time, to confine the deſtructive element to the building, where, in this inſtance, it commenced the work of devaſtation. But theſe hopes were unhappily illuſory. The conflagration ſpread to the ſtores on the Long Wharf; from which a vaſt many citizens had been engaged in removing the goods, to guard againſt the worſt which might happen; but their labours could not effect a ſeaſonable removal of all the merchandiſe which was at hazard. Beſides the ſtore occupied by capt. Ripley, on Spear's wharf, that occupied by Mr. E. L. Boyd, was conſumed; and on the Long Wharf the following ſtores:

No. 2, occupied by Mr. E. Edes, jun.
No. 3, ——— Meſſrs. Oliver & Proctor.
No. 4, ——— Mr. Benjamin Summer.
No. 5, ——— Mr. Joſeph Field.
No. 6, ——— William Mackay and Mr. Joſiah Bradley.
No. 7, ——— Stephen Codman.
No. 8, ——— Meſſrs. Elijah & Samuel Davenport.

Stores No. 9 and 10, the former occupied by Mr. E. Blanchard, and the latter by Mr. Samuel Dillaway and Mr. George Bartlett, were extremely injured by the attempts to pull them down.

The ſtores on Spear's wharf, were owned by Mr. David Spear.

The amount of property deſtroyed is very great. Goods were removed from many ſtores to which the fire did not extend.

The fire-proof ſtore, belonging to Mr. Oſborne, at the head of Long-wharf, (No. 1,) effectually prevented the progreſs of the conflagration towards State-ſtreet.—None of the property in it was removed.

NEW-YORK, March 16.

PARIS, 21ſt January.

They write from Amiens, under date of the 16th inſt. that lord Broome, ſon of marquis Cornwallis, is expected to return from London where it is ſaid, he has carried the project of the definitive treaty.

Many people are extremely impatient for the ſigning of the definitive treaty; and yeſterday a report was in circulation that it had received the formal ratification of the king, and has been carried to France to receive that of the firſt conſul. They report alſo, that lord Harvey, ſec. of lord Hawkeſbury, was going to Amiens, charged with important explanations on ſeveral points which had occaſioned delays in the progreſs of the negotiation. We hope his powers will be ſufficiently extenſive for ſettling all differences and bringing this important buſineſs to a ſpeedy concluſion.

According to letters from Cadiz, it appears that admiral Linois has received orders to ſail for the Weſt-Indies with the ſquadron under his command, to co-operate with the expedition to St. Domingo.

BREST, 21ſt January.

The Batavian diviſion being repaired and proviſioned, will ſhortly ſet ſail for its deſtination.

Le Zele and Le Tourville, will ſoon be ready to put to ſea. It is ſaid, two more ſhips will be equiped, le Fougeux and le Redoutable.

Letters from Toulon, received yeſterday, mention, that admiral Gantheaume's ſquadron will ſpeedily depart; his diviſion is now anchored in the great road only waiting a favourable wind to ſet ſail—each ſhip carries from 4 to 500 troops. [*Courier de Breſt.*]

STUTGARD, 17th January.

The news reſpecting the aſſaſſination of the pacha of Belgrade is confirmed. The Janiſſaries have divided his treaſures amongſt them, have reſpected his Haram, and choſen their chief for governor of the town. Theſe troubles have engaged the court of Vienna to collect ſome troops in the neighbourhood of Semlin, to protect the hereditary ſtates.

March 17.

[*From a Paris paper of the 27th January.*]

COUNCIL OF PRIZES.

Sitting of the 27th Nivoſe, (17th Jan.)

The council, conformably to the convention made between the French republic and the United States of America, has ordered that the American ſhip Sarah, taken by the French privateer Baalgad, together with all the goods and merchandiſes compoſing of her cargo, be reſtored to the captain of the ſaid ſhip. Upon application for damages and intereſt, the parties were nonſuited.

March 18.

From a Paris paper of the 25th January.

Baron d'Ehrenſwærd, ambaſſador of his Swediſh majeſty near the French government, has addreſſed to the commercial agents of his nation in our different ports, the following letter, dated Paris, January 15th, 1802:

"The pacha of Tripoli continuing his hoſtilities againſt the navigation of Sweden, the king has ſent a diviſion of frigates, under the orders of rear-admiral baron de Cœderſtrom, to protect the Swediſh commerce in the Mediterranean.

"The commander having informed me he was making towards the port of Tripoli in order to blockade it, you will pleaſe, Sir, to give notice of this circumſtance to the merchants and maſters of veſſels in your port and the diſtricts you inhabit, and to your correſpondents in the ports where no commercial agents reſide, in order that their veſſels do not direct their courſes for the port of Tripoli during the blockade; of which they will moreover be appriſed by the Swediſh men of war that conſtitute the blockade. The captains are likewiſe notified, that, if after the information given them by the ſhips of war forming the ſaid blockade, they nevertheleſs attempt to enter the port of Tripoli, they will be detained, and be liable to the penalties which the laws of war in ſuch caſes direct."

(Signed) Baron d'EHRENSWARD.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.

Yeſterday arrived ſchooner Lydia, captain Brown, from Cape Francois, which he left the 20th ultimo. By the Lydia we learn, that on the 18th of February, the French troops marched out of the town, and about four o'clock in the morning, attacked a large

body of negroes on the plains, from whom they received one fire, and immediately rushed on them, and with the bayonet killed between 4 and 5000, when the rest took to their heels. The French lost a general and 200 men.

March 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchez, to his friend in Augusta, dated January 9.

"The Indian treaty is terminated; but particulars are not transpired. However it is, I believe, certain, that they agreed to have a road opened to Nashville. No where else, and no settlements on the road. They accepted the presents of goods, but not of whiskey. In lieu thereof, they required wheels, cards, spinsters, blacksmiths, &c. This is a good sign of a disposition to throw off the savage habits."

March 19.

We are authorised to assure the public, that Mr. King has concluded with the British government an arrangement for the settlement of the dispute respecting the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of 1794.

The United States are to pay a sum agreed upon in lieu of their engagement under the 6th article, in three instalments, one upon the exchange of the ratification, the others in one and two years without interest.

The commission, in London, immediately to reassemble, and to proceed in its duties, according to the provisions of the 7th article, only that its awards, instead of being payable at the times it might appoint, shall be payable in three equal instalments, corresponding with those to be paid by the United States.

A gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, writes, under date of the 12th of January:

"A forgery on the bank has just been discovered to the amount of many thousand pounds, in five and ten pound notes, executed with so much skill as to elude the strictest scrutiny of the nicest eye."

WASHINGTON CITY.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, March 15.

Mr. Gregg, from the committee, to whom was committed the subject of military stores, reported that the quantity of military articles on hand, as stated in a message of the president, is adequate, and that it is inexpedient to make any new appropriations for additional purchases.

Mr. Randolph called for the order of the day on the *bill for repealing the internal taxes.* When,

Mr. Griswold moved that the order of the day on the bill for repealing the internal taxes be postponed till to-morrow, for the purpose of previously taking up the resolution moved by him for making compensation for French spoliations.

On this motion a debate ensued, which continued till near three o'clock.

The motion of Mr. Griswold was advocated by Messrs. Griswold, Lowndes, John C. Smith, Dana, Bayard, and Rutledge; and oppofed by Messrs. S. Smith, Mitchell, Gregg, Eustis and Bacon. Then the question was taken by yeas and nays, and lost. Yeas 33—Nays 54.

In favour of Mr. Griswold's motion it was principally contended that it became the house first to determine whether any and what indemnity should be allowed for the spoliations of trade, before they revoked taxes, from which the compensation might be derived. On the other hand it was contended, that the subject of the repeal of the internal taxes was deeply interesting, and that it became the house at this late period of the session, to come to an early decision—and that if the taxes should be taken off it by no means followed that all indemnity to the merchants would be rejected—that that subject was a distinct one, and ought to be discussed by itself.

Those who supported the motion asserted the perfect obligation of the government to indemnify losses which had been incurred under the treaty—while the opponents of the motion forebore to prejudge the claims of the merchants until they came distinctly before the house.

The house then went into a committee of the whole.

Mr. Varnum in the chair:

On the bill for repealing the internal taxes.

The first section was read as follows:

"That from and after the day of next, the collection of duties on stills and domestic distilled spirits, on refined sugars, licenses to retailers, sales at auction, pleasurable carriages, and stamped vellum, parchment and paper, shall be discontinued, and all acts and parts of acts relative thereto shall be and the same hereby are repealed."

When Mr. Dennis moved to strike out the following words: *On refined sugars, licenses to retailers, sales at auction, pleasurable carriages, and stamped vellum, parchment and paper.* His object being to repeal all the internal taxes excepting those on stills and domestic distilled spirits.

Mr. Huger called for a division of the question on each of the articles proposed to be stricken out, stating that he should be in favour of some and against others.

The question was then taken on striking out, refined sugars:

And lost—Yeas 24.

On striking out *licenses to retailers:*

And lost without a division.

On striking out *sales at auction:*

And lost—Yeas 25.

On striking out *pleasurable carriages:*

And lost—Yeas 22.

On striking out *stamped vellum and parchment and paper:*

And lost—Yeas 14: Nays 52.

Mr. Randolph moved several amendments, which only affected the details of the bill.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted, when Mr. Randolph's amendments were ordered to be printed.

BALTIMORE, March 17.

It must give every friend of science and of the prosperity of our city pleasure to observe the growing reputation of the medical school of Philadelphia. The number of students in it last winter, we hear, exceded 130, twenty-one of whom have been privately and publicly examined and approved of, and are now preparing their last exercises in order to be admitted to the honours of the university of Pennsylvania in May next. [*Phil. paper.*]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the city of Washington, to his friend in Delaware, dated Washington, March 3.

"The French are about immediately to take, or have taken, possession of New-Orleans and Louisiana, with a large army.—A French officer is now here, who sailed from France 13 days after the fleet, destined for St. Domingo and part of this continent; other squadrons were to sail for New-Orleans, with troops, as soon as they could be got in readiness. This is not a common settlement of farmers and their families, but a settlement of disciplined veterans, having nothing to lose, and wanting every thing but arms and military stores. One of two things must unquestionably happen, and shortly too: The United States must take possession of New-Orleans, and thus obtain the command of the navigation of the Mississippi, or our western country on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi will separate from us and join those who command it: for this is the only outlet; and they must and will have the free use of it. If the loss of our western country was the only inconvenience likely to attend the settlement of this colony of soldiers upon our lines, I should, as a citizen of the United States, be disposed to submit to it rather than enter into a war at this time, but there are well grounded apprehensions that consequences much more injurious will result from it to our country."

March 19.

Translated for the Federal Gazette.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

In the name of the French government.

The army of St. Domingo.

PROCLAMATION.

At the head quarters of the Cape, 16th February, 10th year of the republic, one and indivisible.

LE CLERC, general in chief of the army in St. Domingo, captain-general of the colony.

To the INHABITANTS of ST. DOMINGO!

CITIZENS,

I COME in the name of the French government to bring you peace and happiness. I was apprehensive of meeting with obstacles in the ambitious views of the chiefs of the colony. I have not been mistaken.

These chiefs, who, in their proclamations constantly published their attachment to France, thought of nothing less than of becoming French: they wished for the possession of St. Domingo for themselves; and if they sometimes spoke of France, it was because they did not think themselves as yet in a situation to discard their allegiance.

To-day their perfidious intentions are made known.

General Toussaint had sent me his children, with a letter, in which he assured me, that he wished for nothing more than the happiness of the colony, and that he was ready to obey whatever orders I might give him.

I ordered him to wait upon me. I pledged my word to him, that I would employ him as my lieutenant-colonel. He answered me only by protestations.

My orders from the French government are immediately to re-establish in the colony prosperity and abundance. Were I to permit myself to be amused by his wily and perfidious ambiguities the colony would soon be the theatre of a tedious civil war.

I am entering the field, and soon shall I convince this rebel what the power of the French government is.

From this moment he should only be regarded in the eyes of every good Frenchman who inhabits St. Domingo, as a monster who has sacrificed the safety of his country to a lust for power.

Every inhabitant of this island must be convinced by the oppressive rule he has exercised over all, that he only looked upon the word Liberty, a word which he so constantly made use of, as a mean to arrive at the most absolute despotism in St. Domingo.

I have promised liberty to the inhabitants of St. Domingo. I know how to make my promise good. I shall cause persons and properties to be respected.

I ORDER AS FOLLOWS:

Art. 1. That generals Toussaint and Christophe be out-lawed, and every citizen is hereby ordered to attack and treat them as rebels to the French republic.

2. From the day that the French army shall have taken possession of any quarter, every officer, civil and military, who shall obey the orders of any others than those of the generals of the army of the French republic which I command, shall be treated as a rebel.

3. Cultivators who (through error, or induced by the perfidious insinuations of the rebel generals) may have taken up arms, shall be looked upon as children who have been led astray, and be sent back to their cultivations, provided, however, that they have not contributed to the excitement of sedition.

4. Soldiers of the demi-brigades, who shall have quitted the army of Toussaint, shall be enrolled in the French army.

5. General Augusten, Clairvaux, commandant of the department of Cibao, having acknowledged the French government and the authorities of the captain-general, continues to enjoy his grade and command.

6. The general head of the staff (chef de l'etat major) shall cause the present publication to be printed and published.

(Signed) LE CLERC.

True copy.

General of division, chef de l'etat major-general. DUQUA.

March 20.

On Monday last his excellency governor St. Clair left this place for the city of Washington; we learn that he has gone forward to answer charges of a very serious nature, that are exhibited against him.

[*Chillicothe paper.*]

The master of a Genoese vessel arrived at Tunis, reports, that the French government has caused it to be intimated to the regencies of Africa, that if in the course of 40 days they do not set free all their slaves, and declare themselves in peace with all nations, they will be compelled to do so by force of arms.

[*Paris paper, January 5.*]

March 22.

The undersigned commissary-general and charge des affairs of the French republic, gives information to all persons whom it may concern, that in consequence of the revolt of the negroes in St. Domingo, all manner of intercourse is, by order of the commander in chief for the French republic, in the island, prohibited, to foreigners, with any other part of the island but the two ports of Cape Francois and Port-Republican. Cruisers will arrest all foreign vessels attempting to enter any other port, and to communicate with the revolted negroes, to carry either ammunition or provisions to them: such vessels shall be confiscated and the commanders severely punished, as violating the rights of the French republic and the law of nations.

Fair and regular traders will meet with encouragement and protection at the two above-mentioned places from the general in chief and subordinate authorities. The intercourse between the United States and these two ports is left open to the American trade. It will be adviseable for merchants who make shipments to the colony, and who wish to meet with no interruption by incurring suspicion of improper conduct, to take proper certificates from the commissaries or commercial agents of the French republic in the United States, who are instructed to deliver them to the applicants.

Given at George-town, Columbia District, the twenty-seventh Ventose, tenth year of the French republic, (18th March, 1802.)

L. A. PICHON.

Washington City, March 19.

The French frigate Bayonnaise has arrived at Baltimore, the captain whereof came on Wednesday to this city. The Bayonnaise left St. Domingo six days later than our advices from Mr. Lear. We learn that the French troops had met with no obstacles to their progress, and that Christophe and Dessalines, the two chiefs, subordinate to Toussaint, had been taken prisoners.—On the 17th February, a cessation of hostilities was announced, which was to last for four days, when a general attack on the blacks was to take place throughout the whole extent of the island, unless the blacks submitted.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 22d of April, at the plantation whereon Mr. RICHARD GREEN formerly dwelt, on Anne-Arundel Manor,

ABOUT twenty valuable NEGROES, consisting of young men, women, boys and girls; also a number of plough horses, mares and colts, twenty head of cattle, among them three yoke of valuable oxen, some sheep and hogs, with about 100 barrels Indian corn.

Will be offered for sale, at the same time and place, to the highest bidder, (if not sold before at private sale) about 600 acres of valuable land, whereon is a comfortable dwelling-house, negro quarters, and other convenient houses. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS HILLARD.

March 16, 1802. 10 3 7/6

NOTICE is hereby given by the subscriber, that she has obtained letters of administration from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, and requests all persons who have any claims against the estate of NATHANIEL SAPPINGTON, deceased, to bring in their respective accounts, on or before the first day of June next, legally authenticated, so that they may be adjusted, and all persons indebted to said estate, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the day above mentioned, as further indulgence cannot be given.

MARY SAPPINGTON, Administratrix of NATHANIEL SAPPINGTON.

March 20, 1802.

PROPOSALS,

For publiſhing by ſubſcription,

A Treatiſe on the Art of Dentiſtry,

By B. T. Loughothom, Surgeon-Dentiſt,
No. 200, Market-ſtreet Baltimore.

Copy right ſecured according to law.

THE author of the above treatiſe, encouraged by the approbation he has received, and the advice of many medical and other reſpectable characters to whom he has the honour of being known, and who aſſured him ſuch a work would meet general approbation and ſucceſs, preſumes thus to offer, what he truſts will, by elucidating its practice, place the art he profeſſes on a more eligible footing than it has hitherto ſuſtained—the tooth-drawing mechanic and barber dentiſt, has fatally erected a ſtandard whereby the ignorant form their notions, and unthinkingly annex to tooth-drawing and tooth-ſcraping all that is requiſite to be known; and although the well informed are aware that to preſerve, regulate and remove teeth, is of import and concern to almoſt every individual in exiſtence—yet to trace their diſeaſes, the cauſe of their deficiencies or the injury they do the ſyſtem, by generating putrid matter, has, it is preſumed, formed no part of their conſideration—Without enumerating all the ſubjects it will treat upon, ſuffice it to ſay, none incident to the dentiſt's art, which theory, or a ten year's conſtant and extenſive practice, has informed the writer of, will remain unnoticed, or without ſuch remedies being offered therewith, as, adhered to ſtrictly, has heretofore effected cure.

The book will be ready for delivery to ſubſcribers at their reſidence within ſix weeks from the preſent date, or hereafter may be had, with the author's dentifrices, at Mr. MARIS'S, druggeſt, No. 134, Market-ſtreet, where ſubſcriptions are received—price one dollar—to be paid on delivery of the book.

March 4, 1802. 1

Baltimore and Annapolis MAIL-STAGE,

(Three times a week.)

THE Baltimore and Annapolis Mail-Stage will, after the firſt day of April next, run three times a week, leaving Mr. Evans's tavern, Baltimore, every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, at 8 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Annapolis at 5 P. M. returning, leave Mr. Caton's tavern, Annapolis, every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. and arrive in Baltimore at 5 P. M.

☞ Fare for each paſſenger, one dollar fifty cents, with an allowance of fourteen pounds of baggage; the baggage at the riſk of the owner.

VALENTINE SNYDER.

March 24, 1802. 1 03 7 0

Young Diomed,

WILL ſtand at the ſubſcriber's farm, on Road river, about ſeven miles from Annapolis, this ſeaſon, to cover mares, at 16 dollars each, that ſum, or a note of twenty dollars, payable the firſt of January, 1803, muſt be ſent with each mare, or they will not be received, ſaid notes may be diſcharged by the payment of 16 dollars on or before the firſt of November next; the ſeaſon will commence on the 8th of April, and end on the firſt of Auguſt next. Young Diomed is a beautiful horſe, five years old this ſpring, full fifteen hands and an inch high, full of bone, proportionable ſhape, and fine action; he came out of Mr. Harford's mare called Charlotte, and was got by col. Tayloe's famous horſe Grey Diomed, as will appear by the following certificates.

JONATHAN SELLMAN.

I do certify the bay mare called Charlotte, ſold to Mr. Harford, was got by Snap, a ſon of Old Snap, her dam by Lightfoot, a ſon of Old Cade, her grandam by Regulus, her great-grandam by Old Cade, her great-great-grandam by Old Partner, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JOS. HARDY.

Oct. 1, 1779.

A true copy from the original pedigree in my poſſeſſion. BENJ. OGLE, Jun.

The grey horſe now in the poſſeſſion of col. Sellman, was bred by me, he was got by Mr. Tayloe's horſe Grey Diomed, out of the above mare.

BENJ. OGLE, Jun.

March 20, 1802.

Good paſtures will be provided for mares at one third of a dollar per week, but accidents and eſcapes muſt be at the riſk of their owners.

JON. SELLMAN.

March 24, 1802 16 15 7.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 8th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore county near Dorſey's Iron Works, a negro man named JAMES, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſtout and well made, dark complexion, has a very inſinuating grin when ſpoken to, and a down look; his cloathing is unknown; it is very likely he may have procured a paſs. I expect he is in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, as his connections all live there, and was raiſed there himſelf; he has been accuſtomed to go by water a few years paſt. Whoever will take up and ſecure the ſaid runaway in any gaol, ſo that I get him, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home to my houſe all reaſonable charges, paid by me,

T. WILLIAM STOCKETT.

Baltimore county, March 17, 1802.

Two Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the ſubſcriber an apprentice lad named RICHARD RAWLINGS, by trade a tailor; he had permiſſion to go into the country for his health, and has not returned. I will give the above reward for bringing him home.

WILLIAM COE.

N. B. All perſons are forewarned harbouring or entertaining ſaid apprentice.

Annapolis, March 24, 1802. 1

LAST NOTICE,

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH BOTTS, late of this county, deceaſed, are warned to exhibit the ſame, legally authenticated, to the ſubſcribers, on or before the 20th day of May next, otherwiſe they will be excluded by law. Given under our hands and ſeals, this 12th day of March, 1802.

DANIEL MAHONEY, } Executors.
JAMES NEALE, }

P. S. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment. 2

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 4th inſt. negro SAM, a barber by trade, about twenty-ſix years of age, ſpare made, a little knock kneed, has a ſmall ſcar on one of his cheeks; had on when he went away, a round blue jacket, trouſers, and half boots; it is probable he will change his dreſs, as he has a number of other cloathing.

JAMES GRAHAM.

Port-Tobacco, March 9, 1802. 2

LAST NOTICE,

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SIMON RETALLACK, of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced without reſpect to perſons, and all thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the 1ſt of May next, for ſettlement, otherwiſe they will be excluded all benefit from ſaid eſtate.

ELIZABETH RETALLACK, Adminiſtratrix.

Annapolis, March 9, 1802. 3 X

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of SARAH WARFIELD, deceaſed, of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby requeſted to exhibit them, legally atteſted, to JOSEPH EVANS, of the city of Annapolis, on or before the ninth day of April next, and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate to be in readineſs to make payment at that time.

SAMUEL LUKENS, Executor.

February 16, 1802. 3 X

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the High Court of Chancery, the ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Monday the 29th day of March next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at the ſame hour and place, to the higheſt bidder,

ALL the right, title, claim and intereſt, of JOSEPH MASSEY and JOHN and BENJAMIN COMEGYS to a tract of land, lying in Kent county, called PARTNERSHIP, containing about three hundred and fifty acres, clear of diſpute; this land is ſaid to be nearly equal in quality to any in Kent county. And, on the firſt day of April will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, at public ſale, at the town of Centreville, in Queen-Anne's county, all the right, title, claim and intereſt, of the aforeſaid Joſeph Maſſey and John and Benjamin Comegys, to the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in Queen-Anne's county, to wit: One tract called DUNGARNON, one other tract called MASSEY'S ADDITION, and one other tract on which Richard Semans lived. The above lands, the property of Joſeph Maſſey, are ſold to ſatisfy a debt due on mortgage from the aforeſaid Joſeph Maſſey to John and Benjamin Comegys, and a judgment obtained by Frederick Grammar againſt the ſaid Joſeph Maſſey. The purchaſer or purchaſers are to give bond, with good ſecurity, for paying the whole of the purchaſe money in nine months, with intereſt from the day of ſale, and upon the approbation, ratification, and confirmation by the chancellor, of the ſale, and the whole of the purchaſe money being paid, and not before, the truſtee, by a good deed indented, acknowledged, and recorded, agreeable to law, ſhall give, grant, bargain, ſell, releaſe and confirm, to the purchaſer or purchaſers, and his, her, and their heirs, the ſaid Joſeph Maſſey and John and Benjamin Comegys's right, title, intereſt and eſtate, to the land to him, her, or them ſold. Any perſon whatever who may have any claim on the above lands, either by morgage or judgment, are required to produce them on the day of ſale, or to the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis, previous thereto.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Truſtee.

Annapolis, February 15, 1802. 6 X

Property for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber will ſell, on moderate terms, the houſe he now lives in, and alſo the whole or one half the houſe occupied by Mr. James Weſt—A bargain may be had.

WILLIAM GLOVER.

Annapolis February 24, 1802. 5

On the twenty-ſeventh day of March, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, on the premiſes, lying within two or three miles of Piſcataway-town, in Prince-George's county,

ALL the property, real, perſonal, and mixed, which did belong to LEONARD JENKINS, an inſolvent debtor, conſiſting of part of the tracts of land called GOD'S GIFT and the RANGE, and the ADDITION to the RANGE, a few ſheep, and ſundry articles of houſehold furniture.

The creditors of the ſaid Leonard Jenkins are requeſted to hand in their claims, legally authenticated, before the day of ſale, to

THOMAS MACGILL, Sheriff of Prince George's county.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

March 5, 1802. 3 X

In CHANCERY, March 4, 1802.

Samuel Shekell,
vs.
Lieutenant Grant, and Elizabeth his wife, Iſabella Campbell, and Roſe Campbell.

THE object of the bill in this cauſe is to obtain a decree for conveying unto the complainant the equitable intereſt of John Campbell, deceaſed, in and to a tract of land in Prince-George's county, called GILEAD, which was purchaſed by the ſaid John Campbell, in truſt, for the ſaid complainant, and which from him hath deſcended to the defendants, who are ſtated to reſide out of the ſtate, beyond the juriſdiction of this court; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the ſecond day of April next, give notice to the defendants of his application to this court, and of the ſubſtance and object of the bill, and warn them to appear here, in perſon, or by a ſolicitor, on or before the firſt Tueſday of Auguſt next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

True copy,

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
3 X Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, March 4, 1802.

Thomas Harwood,
againſt
John Davis, Charlotte Davis, Thomas Davis, Ely Davis, Jehabod Davis, Robert Davis, Gaither Davis, Caleb Warfield, and Milcah his wife, John Randall, and Ruth, his wife, John Brown, and Elizabeth his wife, Ralph Gaither, and Sarah, his wife, defendants.

THE object of the bill in this cauſe is to obtain a decree for the ſale of two tracts of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, the one called The VICTORY, containing thirty acres of land, the other called EAGLE TOWER, containing eight acres of land, to ſatisfy the complainant a debt due him from Robert Davis, deceaſed, who died ſeized in fee of the ſaid two tracts of land, and in which ſaid two parcels of land the ſaid John Brown hath an equitable intereſt; the bill ſtates, that the defendant, John Davis, would have been ſole heir to the ſaid Robert Davis, deceaſed, had it not been for the act, entitled, An act to direct deſcents, and that the other defendants are alſo heirs of the ſaid Robert, the deceaſed, that Robert Davis, and Charlotte Davis, two of the defendants, reſide out of the ſtate, and the ſaid John Davis having appeared and anſwered the ſaid bill; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the firſt day of May next, to give notice to the defendants of his application to this court, and of the ſubſtance and object of the bill, and to warn them to appear here, in perſon, or by ſolicitor, on or before the firſt Tueſday in Auguſt next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

True copy,

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
3 X Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, March 3, 1802.

Auſtin Allen,
vs.
Thomas Allen.

THE object of this petition is to obtain a decree for recording an indenture, executed by the defendant, Thomas Allen, to the petitioner, Auſtin Allen, for the conveyance of one undivided fourth part of a tract or parcel of land lying in Prince-George's county in the ſtate of Maryland, being part of a tract of land called DUNKELL, ſuppoſed to contain about one hundred and fifty acres; the petitioner ſtates, that the defendant, Thomas Allen, reſides out of the ſtate of Maryland; it is therefore, on motion of the complainant, ordered and adjudged, that he cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted at leaſt three weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette, before the tenth day of April next, to the intent that the defendant may have notice of the preſent application, and of the ſubſtance and object of this bill, and may be warned to appear in this court, in perſon, or by ſolicitor, on or before the ſecond Tueſday of July next, to ſhew cauſe, if any he hath, why a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

True copy,

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
3 X Reg. Cur. Can.

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family medicine ſtore, Baltimore.

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Four years have ſcarcely elapſed ſince the introduction of HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES into general uſe, yet in this ſhort period upwards of *one hundred and twenty thouſand* perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation have received benefit from this extraordinary remedy, in various complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngeſt infant, or the moſt delicate pregnant lady, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offenſive within, particularly that ſlimy humour from whence worms and many fatal diſorders proceed.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known, and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

The celebrity acquired by the Worm Lozenges, particularly in the ſtate of Maryland, renders the further publication of certificates in their favour, an unneceſſary expence.

HAMILTON's

ESSENSE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for the rheumatiſms, gout, palſey, ſprains and bruiſes, white ſwellings, old ſtrains and relaxations, numbneſs and weakneſs of the joints, ſtiffneſs of the neck, pains of the ſide, headache, ſwelled faces, frozen limbs, and every ſimilar complaint. It prevents chilblains, or chopped hands, and the ill effects of getting wet and damp in the feet.

The extract is celebrated for removing cold and windy complaints in the ſtomach and bowels, flying pains and other ſpaſmodic affections.

The teſtimony of thouſands and daily experience, ſufficiently prove the ſuperiority of the above medicine over all others in the cure of the maladies we have enumerated.

HAMILTON's ELIXIR.

A ſovereign remedy for colds, obſtinate coughs, aſthmas, catarrhs, ſore throats and approaching conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH, this diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progreſs and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable; the Elixir is perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

DR. HAMILTON's
GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable—the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance to the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

DR. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons, in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevents its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head-ache, and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT
FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP-SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS.

INFALLIBLE AGUE and FEVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry C. Soper.

" Kent county, Delaware.

" I have given the ague drops to a number of patients this fall, and with conſtant ſucceſs; in ſome obſtinate caſes they acted like a charm; the diſeaſe yielding in a day or two to this remedy, after reſiſting the bark for months, and when they had been thrown in, in the largeſt doſes."

For the cure of venereal complaints.

The patent Indian Vegetable Specific, prepared by Dr. Leroux.

GOWLAND's LOTION.

ANDERSON's PILLS, &c. &c.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

13X

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

THE orphans court of Anne-Arundel county having thought it neceſſary to alter the time of holding ſaid court, do hereby give notice, that the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county will ſit on the firſt and laſt Tueſday in every month, for the purpoſe of granting letters of adminiſtration on deceaſed perſons eſtates, paſſing accounts, making diſtribution, ſettling guardians accounts, and all other matters relative to deceaſed's eſtates, the regiſter of wills having the power, will, on any other day, receive inventories and grant letters teſtamentary.

By order,

3 JOHN GASSAWAY, reg. wills
A. A. county.

NOTICE is hereby given, for the laſt time, that all perſons having claims of any kind againſt the eſtate of JOHN MARRIOTT, deceaſed, of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby requeſted to exhibit the ſame for payment, on or before the firſt day of May next, legally authenticated, and paſſed by the judges of the orphans court, otherwiſe they will be excluded by law. Given under my hand and ſeal, the 17th day of February, 1802.

RICHARD MARRIOTT, Executor.

P. S. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment.

4

IN COUNCIL, Annapolis, February 8, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Act to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of the general aſſembly of this ſtate, be publiſhed twice in each week, for the ſpace of three months, ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegraphe, at Baltimore; the Muſeum, at George-town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Eaſton; Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, and in the Waſhington Spy.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That every free white male citizen of this ſtate, and no other, above twenty-one years of age, having reſided twelve months in the county next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this ſtate above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a reſidence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, ſhall have a right of ſuffrage, and ſhall vote by ballot in the election of ſuch county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general aſſembly, electors of the ſenate, and ſheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this act, ſhall be and the ſame are hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alteration of the ſaid conſtitution contained therein, ſhall be conſidered as a part, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid as a part, of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

7

Annapolis, February 10, 1802.

AT a meeting of the Viſitors and Governors of St. John's College,

RESOLVED, That, on the 4th day of May next, this board will appoint a profeſſor of Engliſh and grammar, who ſhall receive for his ſervices at the rate of £.200 per annum, to be paid quarterly.

By order of the ſaid viſitors and governors,

6 A. C. HANSON.

N. B. It is the duty of the ſaid profeſſor, and his aſſiſtant, to teach Engliſh grammatically, and to teach the Latin grammar, vocabulary, and Corderius, ſo as to prepare ſtudents for the ſchool of languages. He and his aſſiſtant are likewiſe to teach writing and arithmetic; and the lower branches of mathematics, if required, are by them to be taught to thoſe ſtudents who are not deſtined for the upper ſchools.

By virtue of ſundry writs of *venditioni exponas* and *fieri facias* to me directed out of the court of Appeals, General Court of the Weſtern Shore of Maryland, and Anne-Arundel county court, will be SOLD, on Monday the fifth of April next, at Mr. Birkhead's ſtore, on Weſt river, the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of land, called HARRISON's RESURVEY, containing 1000 acres, more or leſs, and five negroes; the above is taken as the property of SAMUEL HARRISON, jun. to ſatisfy a debt due Rebecca Dulany, executrix of Daniel Dulany, John Hammond, Richard and Bennett Darnall, Benjamin Harriſon, uſe of Robert Denny, the State of Maryland, Jubb Fowler, and Mary Pottenger, adminiſtratrix of Robert Pottenger. The ſale to commence at 12 o'clock, and terms of ſale ready caſh.

4 HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

February 24, 1802.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed from the High Court of Appeals, will be SOLD, at Birkhead's ſtore, on the 5th day of April next, for ready caſh,

TWO hundred and fifty acres of land, part of HARRISON's RESURVEY, adjoining the land of William Woods, near the bay; the above is taken as the property of SAMUEL HARRISON, jun. to ſatisfy a debt due REBECCA DULANY, executrix of Daniel Dulany. The ſale will commence at 12 o'clock.

4 JOHN WELCH, Late ſheriff.

February 24, 1802.

To be RENTED,
A BLACKSMITH's SHOP,

On Corn-Hill,

A very good ſtand for buſineſs. The terms may be known by applying to

4 JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, March 3, 1802.

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